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potassium, KCN. Pray for me and may God forgive me." With this evidence before it, the Supreme Court of Nebraska holds that the evidence does not exclude all reasonable probability of death by accident, or from natural causes. In passing upon the strongest proof, which seemed to be the written statement, the court says: "The doctor did not state he was taking cyanide of potassium, but that he was using it, nor did he write that he was about to commit suicide; he often used the drug in his laboratory, and it is possible that one of the fainting spells to which he was subject was approaching, and he had a premonition that it would be fatal. We do not say that an inference that Dr. Walden intended to take his life by the use of cyanide of potassium cannot be logically drawn from this communication; but we do say other and innocent inferences may likewise logically be deduced therefrom." A verdict for plaintiff was affirmed. Judge Sedgwick in the dissenting opinion, says: "If anything can be proved by human testimony to a moral certainty this evidence, I think, proves suicide, and no good can result from denying insurance companies the equal protection of the law."

To Visit an Affianced Is to Go on a Journey.—In a recent case entitled *Ellington v. Town of Denning*, 138 Southwestern Reporter, 453, appeal is taken from a conviction for carrying a weapon. Appellant was arrested while returning in a buggy from a visit to his affianced. The statute exempts persons who are on a "journey," so his defense was that he was on a journey and was not liable. The Supreme Court of Arkansas so holds, and makes the following comment: "It is truly regrettable that the lawmakers have not remodeled the statute so as to strike from it this antiquated exception, which is really a reflection on our civilization, and which too often affords a convenient loophole for the escape of violators of law. In these days there are no perils of the highway against which a traveler needs for protection a deadly weapon. The enforcement of law and order should be, and is, a sufficient guaranty of safety to the traveler along the highway, and it is absurd to say that he needs a pistol to protect himself from attack. This exception in the statute against carrying weapons is a relic of days far remote from the present, when men had to protect themselves from lawlessness with their own strength and prowess, and it is not in keeping with modern civilization. The sooner it is stricken out of the statutes the better for our good name, and for the peace and good order of society. The man with the pistol is generally looking for trouble, and he finds it oftener than the unarmed man."